



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/6 (Prog. 18)
26 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session

PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1997*

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Programme 18. Population

1. The preparation, format and content of the medium-term plan and its revisions are governed by the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (ST/SGB/PPBME Rules/1(1987)).
2. Regulation 3.11 provides, inter alia, that the medium-term plan shall be revised as necessary every two years to incorporate required programme changes and that the proposed revisions shall be as detailed as required to incorporate the programme implications of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the intergovernmental organs or international conferences since the adoption of the plan.
3. The revisions proposed below modify the relevant parts of the narrative of the programme 18, Population, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990 and issued in document A/45/6/Rev.1. They reflect developments that occurred after the adoption of the plan as well as the changes in the structure of the Secretariat resulting from its current restructuring.

* After adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, the complete revised medium-term plan will be issued in final printed form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/47/6/Rev.1).

4. The following text modifies paragraphs 18.3, 18.4, 18.9, 18.11, 18.25 to 18.27 and 18.31 of A/45/6/Rev.1.

A. Programme

Paragraph 18.3 At the end of the paragraph, add a new sentence as follows:

"Furthermore, there is a growing awareness of the synergistic relationship between demographic trends and factors and the environment, as exemplified by the adoption of Agenda 21 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992."

Paragraph 18.4 Replace paragraph 18.4 with the following:

"The programme is implemented by the Department of Economic and Social Development."

Paragraph 18.9 In the first sentence, replace "An international meeting on population is expected to" with "In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/93, an international conference on population and development will".

Paragraph 18.11 Delete the last sentence of the paragraph.

B. Subprogrammes

SUBPROGRAMME 3: POPULATION POLICY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Paragraph 18.25 In the first sentence, after "arisen" insert ", most notably in chapter 5 of Agenda 21 adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,".

Paragraph 18.26 After "therefore is to", insert "incorporate demographic trends and factors in the global analysis of environment issues to".

Paragraph 18.27 At the end of the paragraph, add a new sentence as follows:

"In this regard, emphasis will be placed on the further development of a suitable format for the integration of demographic data with physical, biological and socio-economic data."

SUBPROGRAMME 4: MONITORING, REVIEW AND APPRAISAL, COORDINATION AND DISSEMINATION OF POPULATION INFORMATION

Paragraph 18.31 Replace "international meeting on population anticipated" with "international conference on population and development".





General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/6 (Prog. 19)
26 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session

PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN
FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1997*

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION
FOR DEVELOPMENT

Programme 19. Natural resources

1. The preparation, format and content of the medium-term plan and its revisions are governed by the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (ST/SGB/PPBME Rules/1(1987)).
2. Regulation 3.11 provides, inter alia, that the medium-term plan shall be revised as necessary every two years to incorporate required programme changes and that the proposed revisions shall be as detailed as required to incorporate the programme implications of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the intergovernmental organs or international conferences since the adoption of the plan.
3. The revisions proposed below modify the relevant parts of the narrative of programme 19, Natural resources, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990 and issued in document A/45/6/Rev.1. The revisions update the narrative on the basis of recent legislative mandates and also reflect the changes resulting from the relevant decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and from the current restructuring of the

* After adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, the complete revised medium-term plan will be issued in final printed form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/47/6/Rev.1).

Secretariat. Owing to the calendar of meetings of the Committee on Natural Resources, those revisions were not reviewed by the Committee.

4. Owing to the extensive scope of the revisions to the programme, all the paragraphs affected by the revisions are reproduced in their entirety. Changes are highlighted by placing deleted text in square brackets and by underlining added text.

5. The following text modifies paragraphs 19.1 to 19.6, 19.8 to 19.18, 19.23 to 19.26, 19.29 to 19.32, 19.38 and 19.40 to 19.45 of A/45/6/Rev.1.

A. Programme

1. General orientation

19.1 The present programme is carried out within the framework of General Assembly resolutions 32/158, 32/176, 33/194, 34/201, 40/171, 45/181 and 46/235; [and] Economic and Social Council resolutions 131 (VI), 715 A (XXVII), 814 (XXXI), 1761 (LIV), 1954 (LIX), 2014 (LXI), 2121 (LXIII), 1979/68, 1979/70, 1979/71, 1981/76 to 1981/81, 1981/91, 1985/49, 1985/50, 1985/53, 1987/7, 1989/7 and 1989/116, and decision 1992/218, and the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

19.2 The exploration, development, rational and sustainable use and effective management of a nation's natural resource endowment remain one of the essential components for the achievement of sustainable economic development and social progress. The activities in the field of natural resources will help strengthen the national capabilities to identify, explore, develop and manage effectively the non-agricultural [natural] resource sector as a critical component of sustainable national economic development and social progress within the context of permanent sovereignty over natural resources and of an integrated approach to environment and development. During the period 1992-1997 of the medium-term plan, it is essential, in an increasingly competitive and dynamic international economy, for developing countries to have the human, technological, institutional, financial and managerial capabilities [to broaden the development of their natural resource bases in order] to meet the multiple requirements for sustained and sustainable economic [growth] development and social progress.

19.3 In recent years, there has been a general improvement in mineral markets, which has led to the exploration and development of mineral resources that aim to reduce dependence of developing countries on imports of major construction materials, such as cement, glass and building stones. Efforts are required to promote investment for sustainable mineral resource development.

2. Overall strategy

19.4 The Department of [International Economic and Social Affairs and the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat] Economic and Social Development will be responsible for the implementation of the programme. The implementation will be done through the provision of assistance to developing countries; the technical cooperation activities at the country level; the preparation and timely distribution of technical publications on important developments in the sector, promoting the sharing of information and experience by the organization of the workshops, symposia and study tours; and the substantive support of specialized intergovernmental bodies.

19.5 The programme will be carried out in coordination with UNCTAD, the regional commissions and with the major funding bodies such as UNDP and the World Bank, as well as in cooperation with UNEP, the relevant programmes of other United Nations agencies such as UNIDO, FAO, WHO and UNICEF. The programme will also [support the objectives and] be guided by the [results] decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly those contained in chapters 18 and 21 of Agenda 21.

3. Subprogramme structure and priorities

19.6 The programme on natural resources will consist of the following subprogrammes:

Subprogramme 1. Coordination in the field of water resources

Subprogramme 2. Integrated water resources development and management

Subprogramme 3. Mineral resources

Subprogramme 4. Surveying, mapping and international cooperation in cartography

[Subprogramme 1 will be implemented by the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. Subprogrammes 2, 3 and 4 will be implemented by the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development.]

B. Subprogrammes

SUBPROGRAMME 1. COORDINATION IN THE FIELD OF WATER RESOURCES

(a) Objectives

19.8 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 32/158, [and] 40/171, 45/181 and 46/235; [and] Economic and Social Council resolutions 2121 (LXIII), 1979 (68), 1985/53, 1987/7, [and]

1989/7 and 1991/85, and the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

19.9 In spite of significant progress achieved during the 1980s, neither the objectives of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, adopted by the United Nations Water Conference in 1977, nor those of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade have been fully realized. Progress concerning capabilities of countries to assess water resources has been limited. As noted in chapter 18 of Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, freshwater is a finite resource, not only indispensable for the sustenance of life on Earth but also of vital importance to all socio-economic sectors. Development is not possible without considerable exploitation of water resources in relation to other land-use activities and the control of deforestation and desertification. Priority must be given to the sustenance of land/water ecosystems, with particular attention to wetlands and biodiversity, and the satisfaction of basic human needs for drinking-water, health protection and food security. For any further water utilization, freshwater resources have to be considered an economic good with an opportunity cost in alternative uses.

19.10 Institutional and legislative constraints continue to have negative effects on the development, utilization and conservation of water resources. A very large number of urban and rural poor in developing countries still lack minimum water supply and sanitation services. Increased efforts will be needed in order to expand the use of water in irrigated agriculture, increase efficiency in water use and arrest environmental effects of irrigation. Environmental degradation associated with the deterioration of water quality is becoming an increasingly serious problem both in terms of increased pollution and the inadequacy of controls. Efforts concerning the mitigation of water-related disasters have not been carried out in a systematic manner as an integral part of policy formulation and management. The extent to which water resource development contributes to economic productivity and social well-being is not usually appreciated. As indicated in chapter 18 of Agenda 21 the holistic management of freshwater as a finite and vulnerable resource, and the integration of sectoral water plans within the framework of national economic and social policy, are of paramount importance for action in the 1990s and beyond. The fragmentation of responsibilities for water resource development among sectoral agencies is proving, however, to be an even greater impediment to promoting integrated water management than had been anticipated. Effective implementation and coordination mechanisms are therefore required.

19.11 [At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report concerning an assessment of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/171 of 17 December 1985. Action proposals stemming from that review, as well as recommendations contained in a strategy for action for the implementation in the 1990s of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, to be adopted by the Committee on Natural Resources, will constitute the basis for action by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system during the period of the

medium-term plan.] The recommendations of the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session concerning the follow-up to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, as contained in resolution 45/181, the action proposals stemming from the Strategy for the Implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan in the 1990s, the relevant provisions of Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and subsequent mandates stemming from the relevant intergovernmental bodies provide the basis for action by the organizations of the United Nations system.

19.12 The objectives of the subprogramme are to promote system-wide cooperation and coordination in the field of water resources through the collection and dissemination of information of relevance to the organizations concerned and by analysing and promoting consideration of issues of an interdisciplinary nature; and to gather and analyse information concerning the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan in the light of action-oriented recommendations formulated by intergovernmental bodies for consideration by those bodies at their various sessions. As called for in chapter 18 of Agenda 21, efforts should be deployed towards improving the delineation of responsibilities, division of labour and coordination of international organizations and programmes, including facilitating discussions and sharing experiences in areas related to water resource development at the global level.

(b) Course of action by the Secretariat

19.13 The promotion of cooperation and coordination among the organizations of the United Nations system will continue to be an important factor in increasing their capability to assist Governments in implementing the recommendations from intergovernmental bodies within the framework of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

19.14 [In order to facilitate periodic reviews by the Committee on Natural Resources and other intergovernmental bodies, the Secretariat will continue to monitor progress by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, in the light of action-oriented recommendations to be made by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session concerning follow-up action after the end of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, and the strategy to be adopted by the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth session, in 1991]. In order to facilitate periodic intergovernmental reviews, the Secretariat will coordinate the system-wide monitoring of the state of freshwater resources of the world and report accordingly to the relevant intergovernmental bodies, in the light of recommendations made by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, concerning the supply and sanitation, the Strategy for the Implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan in the 1990s, and the provisions of Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in accordance with the relevant recommendations and resolutions from intergovernmental bodies.

19.15 Through the ACC Inter-Secretariat Group for Water Resources, concerted approaches to the implementation of action recommendations from intergovernmental bodies will be promoted, which will involve the preparation of analyses of issues of an interdisciplinary nature and of proposals for system-wide action, as well as the collection of information on activities of the organizations of the system in the field of water resources. [Cooperative arrangements will be continued concerning drinking-water supply and sanitation, following the end of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.] Emphasis will be placed on the formulation and realization of cooperative arrangements for action concerning the Strategy for the Implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan in the 1990s, and for carrying out the recommendations of Agenda 21. In the light of the achievements of the Collaborative Council for Water Supply and Sanitation, further efforts will be made to expand consultative arrangements with international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations, and the scientific community, in order to enhance the integrated development and management of water resources. A coordinated approach to the collection and analysis of information will be promoted, bearing in mind the call by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to achieve more cost-effective and relevant data collection and assessment by better identification of user; to strengthen local, provincial, national and international capacity to collect and use multisectoral information; to develop or strengthen means of ensuring that planning for sustainable development in all sectors is based on timely, reliable and usable information; and to make relevant information accessible in the form of and at the time required to facilitate its use. Attention will also be given to promoting cooperation for enhancing public awareness, including the planning and implementation of special events as may be appropriate.

SUBPROGRAMME 2. INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

(a) Objectives

19.16 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 32/158, 44/228 and 45/181, [and] Economic and Social Council resolutions 2121 (LXIII), 1979/70, 1981/80, 1981/81, 1985/49, 1985/50, 1987/7 and 1991/85, and the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

19.17 [Adequate mobilization and management of the financial, technological and human resources needed for water development and conservation are closely related to institutional factors. Yet, recent assessments indicate persistent difficulties in planning, legal and institutional arrangements. Inadequate institutional structures hamper increased community and private sector participation in resource mobilization, and often neglect local operation and maintenance activities. It is necessary to involve the women of the community, as the main managers of water supply and sanitation facilities, in the planning, design, operation and maintenance of such facilities. Water

legislation needs to be more flexible to improve allocation efficiency, to protect the resource base and to ensure equitable policies for cost recovery.] With regard to water resources specifically, Agenda 21 stresses the fact that:

"The widespread scarcity, gradual destruction and aggravated pollution of freshwater resources in many world regions, along with the progressive encroachment of incompatible activities, demand integrated resources planning and management. Such integration must cover all types of interrelated freshwater bodies, including both surface and groundwater, and duly consider water quantity and quality aspects. The multisectoral nature of water resource development in the context of socio-economic development must be recognized, as well as the multi-interest utilization of water resources for water supply and sanitation, agriculture, industry, urban development, hydropower generation, inland fisheries, transportation, recreation, low- and flat-lands management and other activities".

Agenda 21 also states that prevailing systems for decision-making in many countries tend to separate economic, social and environmental factors at the policy planning and the management level. An adjustment, or even fundamental reshaping of the decision-making, in the light of country-specific conditions, may be necessary if environment and development is to be put at the centre of economic and political decision-making, in effect achieving a full integration of these factors.

19.18 [There is a need for increased knowledge about the availability of water resources, particularly in the case of groundwater, and an increasingly urgent need to monitor groundwater utilization and changes in water quality.] Agenda 21 recognized that Governments, in cooperation, where appropriate, with international organizations, should strengthen national institutional capability to integrate social, economic, developmental and environmental issues at all levels of development decision-making and implementation. Attention should be given to moving away from narrow sectoral approaches, progressing towards full cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation. It further recommended that environmentally integrated, enforceable laws and regulations should be based upon social, ecological, economic and scientific principles. It is equally critical to develop workable programmes to review and enforce compliance with the laws, regulations and standards that are adopted. Technical support may be needed for many countries to accomplish these goals. Technical cooperation requirements in this field include legal information, advisory services and specialized training and institutional capacity building.

19.23 The main objectives of the subprogramme are:

(a) To assist developing countries through technical cooperation activities in order to strengthen their capacity to collect and analyse data on surface and groundwater resources;

(b) To improve water use efficiency through better planning and allocation of scarce water resources and through conservation measures;

(c) To provide on-the-job training to middle-level technicians and drillers and to users, especially women, in village-level operation and maintenance;

(d) To monitor or introduce to developing countries current technological options for the assessment, data storage and retrieval and development of water resources, both conventional and non-conventional;

(e) To prepare up-to-date technical publications and manuals on issues of concern to water specialists in the fields of groundwater assessment, international river and lake-basin development, water-planning, management economics and legislation;

(f) To promote a dynamic, interactive, iterative and multisectoral approach to water resource management, including the identification and protection of potential sources of freshwater supply, that integrates technological, socio-economic, environmental and human health considerations;

(g) To assist developing countries in planning for the sustainable and rational utilization, protection, conservation and management of water priorities within the framework of national economic development policy;

(h) To assist developing countries in designing, implementing and evaluating projects and programmes that are both economically efficient and socially appropriate within clearly defined strategies, based on an approach of full participation, including that of women, youth, indigenous people and local communities in water management, policy-making and decision-making;

(i) To identify and strengthen or develop, as required, in particular in developing countries, the appropriate institutional, legal and financial mechanisms to ensure that water policy and its implementation are a catalyst for sustainable economic development and social progress.

(b) Course of action of the Secretariat

19.24 Priority will be given to improving the knowledge of the availability of water resources, especially groundwater, and institutional strengthening, based on interdisciplinary approaches, including technical, legislative and economic aspects. In particular, development of specialized working tools, such as groundwater software for microcomputers used in assessment and planning, will be addressed. Economic, environmental and legal elements will be considered in terms of their structural role (how they promote development and conservation), while their regulatory components will be related to the main objectives of development and environment. That will be implemented in the context of chapter 18 of Agenda 21, which calls for both the integration of measures for the protection of potential sources of freshwater supply, including the inventorying of water resources, and the development of

interactive databases, forecasting models, economic planning models and methods for water management and planning, including environmental impact assessment methods.

19.25 Support for the improvement of knowledge will be provided through the dissemination of information concerning surface and groundwater resources and on technological developments of relevance to developing countries. Continued support will be offered for carrying out surveys, pre-investment surveys, and groundwater exploration and development. In chapter 18 of Agenda 21, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development also called for the dissemination of operational guidelines, the promotion of education for water users, including the consideration by the United Nations of a World Water Day, and support for the application of new techniques, such as geographical information systems and expert systems to gather, assimilate, analyse and display multisectoral information and to optimize decision-making.

19.26 Emphasis will be placed on better utilization of existing supplies of vulnerable and scarce water resources through programmes related to reductions in wastage, leak detection and repair, and control of excess irrigation usage, as well as through management of demand to cover reasonable levels of use according to available supply. Moreover, the preservation of existing water quality through effective economic and legal policies is considered a top priority. [Likewise, increased attention should be given to multi-purpose water resource development.] In addition, chapter 18 of Agenda 21 calls for the development of new and alternative sources of water supply and low-cost water technologies, which will require innovative applied research, including international scientific research cooperation. This will involve the transfer, adaptation and diffusion of new techniques and technologies among developing countries, as well as the development of endogenous capacity for dealing with the added dimension of integrating engineering, environmental and social aspects of water resource management and predicting the effects in terms of human impact.

19.29 The monitoring of progress and the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and of chapter 18 of Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including the monitoring of progress in providing drinking-water supply and sanitation services to the urban and rural poor, following the end of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, will continue to be an essential element of the work of the Secretariat.

19.30 The further implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and of chapter 18 of Agenda 21, as well as system-wide action concerning drinking-water supply and sanitation, will continue to require close cooperation and coordination of efforts among the organizations of the United Nations system concerned. Continued support will be given to the ACC Inter-Secretariat Group for Water Resources, to the ACC Task Force on Sustainable Development, as well as to cooperative arrangements concerning drinking-water supply and sanitation following the end of the Decade.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: MINERAL RESOURCES

(a) Objectives

19.31 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 32/176, 33/194, 34/201 and 46/235; [and] Economic and Social Council resolutions 1761 (LIV), 1954 (LIX), 2014 (LXI), 1979/71, 1981/76 to 1981/79 and 1988/91, and the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

19.32 During the early 1980s, a structural change had occurred in the international market for mineral raw materials, resulting in substantially lower consumption growth rates in the major user countries as compared to previous decades. This shift has had profound implications for those developing countries which are heavily reliant on minerals as a constituent of their gross domestic products and as an element in their balance of payments. Many developing countries have strengthened their institutions responsible for basic geological investigations, mineral exploration, technical and economic evaluation of mineral projects, legislative and administrative regulation of the mineral resources sector, and the investment promotion and negotiations with foreign investors. Knowledge of the resource endowment has increased in most countries, personnel has been trained in both the public and private sectors, investment has been attracted for exploration, development of mines and processing facilities and rehabilitation of existing installations, and new mineral development regulations and strategies have been introduced. There has recently been a considerable increase in prices for most minerals and metals as a result of a rise in consumption growth. As a consequence, stock levels decreased for some minerals and metals and shortages developed for some others. Some activities in the mining industry may have an adverse environmental impact, particularly as generators of solid and/or toxic waste. Hence, the implementation of this subprogramme needs to take into account the relevant provisions of chapter 21 of Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

19.38 The objectives of the subprogramme are:

(a) To assist developing countries to strengthen their capacities to explore, develop and manage effectively their mineral resources in an effective and sustainable way;

(b) To assist developing countries in strengthening their capacity to ensure their permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

(c) To ensure a continuous flow of information to Member States on the prospects for, trends on and development in selected minerals and in the international minerals sector for decision-making, including identification of financing and investment requirements;

(d) To cooperate with other international organizations and development agencies in efforts to promote the transfer of technology, and especially

environmentally sound technology, to developing countries, in particular, the least developed countries;

(e) To assist developing countries in effectively integrating environmental considerations into mineral resource-related activities; such assistance would include the promotion of adequate controls in the transport of solid waste, the promotion of environmentally sound waste disposal and reuse, and, in general, the promotion of scientific and technological work aimed at minimizing the adverse impact of mineral resource-related activities on the environment.

(b) Course of action of the Secretariat

19.40 Generally, activities include close coordination of technical cooperation activities, research in support of such activities, dissemination of information on managerial, economic, environmental, technical and social progress in all fields within the mineral resource sector, and probably most important, strengthening of institutions in developing countries and training of personnel at all levels.

19.41 More specifically, future programmes will address the supply-demand balance for metals and minerals, the role of minerals in economic growth and sustainable development in developing countries, opportunities for international cooperation in the minerals field, problems of rational management of mineral resources, direct and efficient involvement of countries in all aspects of resource development and strengthening of indigenous capabilities to assure increasing self-reliance of the developing countries. Activities will include:

(a) Continuous monitoring of consumption, production, stocks and prices of the major mineral raw materials;

(b) Assessments of long-term trends in mineral sector development (including investment, financing and utilization);

(c) Systematic efforts to identify emerging problem areas and issues involving minerals;

(d) Identification of the macroeconomic and international trade implications of evolutionary changes and structural shifts within the minerals sector;

(e) Review and preparation of mineral policies and mining codes of developing countries, assistance in investment and other contract negotiations, financing arrangements, investment promotion and training in computer-supported negotiation techniques;

(f) Manpower development/training of technicians and professionals for mineral programmes in all areas of mineral development;

- (g) Detailed geochemical mapping;
- (h) Detailed ground and airborne geophysical surveys;
- (i) Preliminary feasibility studies: drilling, mineral sampling and analysis, mineral exploration, reserve and grade estimation, economic evaluation and benefits;
- (j) Feasibility studies and investment promotion: technical feasibility and mineral marketing studies, preparation of bankable documents for investment negotiations;
- (k) Establishment of computerized documentation system/data centres;
- (l) Mineral right/concession/title computerization;
- (m) Mineral development planning;
- (n) Non-metallic mineral and construction material evaluation and development;
- (o) Upgrading chemical laboratory and other support facilities for mineral exploration;
- (p) Reorganization, streamlining and rehabilitation of government mineral organizations and State enterprise management;
- (q) Organization of workshops, seminars and symposia, as required;
- (r) Technical advice on small-scale mining (regulations, technical assistance);
- (s) Assessment of the environmental impact of mineral development programmes and projects;
- (t) Technical advice and assistance to developing countries in addressing environment-related problems in mineral development.

SUPROGRAMME 4. SURVEYING, MAPPING AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN CARTOGRAPHY

(a) Objectives

19.42 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from Economic and Social Council resolutions 131 (VI), 715 A (XXVII), 814 (XXXI) and 1989/116, and the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

19.43 Topographic base maps and nautical and bathymetric charts are needed prior to exploration of mineral and other natural resources; they are

essential for the infrastructure of any country and are continually used also as a base for statistical and administrative data and for planned urban development. Their derivatives, thematic maps, provide an economically viable aid in land use and in the assessment of governmental income from land (cadastral surveying and land information systems); they provide a valuable tool for the collection and analysis of environmental data; their assistance to land, air and sea transportation is also evident (aeronautical and hydrographic charting). There is a lack of technical personnel, training facilities, modern equipment and maintenance facilities and, above all, a lack of knowledge in new fields, such as the use of satellites for geodesy and remote sensing, and the new mapping production techniques. In particular the role of global positioning systems and of geographic information systems is to be stressed, as well as the growing importance of digital databases. At the international level, cooperation is needed for greater efficiency in the preparation of regional maps, the standardization of geographical names and the exchange of new technologies - especially, whenever possible, among developing countries.

19.44 The objective of the subprogramme is to assist Governments, particularly those of developing countries, in the application of the latest technology in cartographic data acquisition, compilation, storage and presentation as a tool for planning sustainable economic and social development and in strengthening or establishing various cartographic, cadastral and hydrographic services, including geographical name authorities.

(b) Course of action of the Secretariat

19.45 The activities of the subprogramme include promoting the exchange of technical knowledge and experience and providing support for technical cooperation activities. Substantive servicing of United Nations conferences on cartography and geographic names, scheduled for the medium-term plan period, will be provided. Information will also continue to be provided to Governments on the latest applications and technological developments in remote sensing relevant to the exploration of natural resources, to the development of coastal areas, as well as to environmental assessment. Particular attention will be devoted to assisting developing countries in strengthening their capacities to interpret and effectively utilize remotely sensed data. The collaboration of conference and library services will be sought, as appropriate.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/6 (Prog. 20)
31 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session

PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN
FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1997*

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION
FOR DEVELOPMENT

Programme 20. Energy

1. The preparation, format and content of the medium-term plan and its revisions are governed by the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (ST/SGB/PPBME Rules/1(1987)).
2. Regulation 3.11 provides, inter alia, that the medium-term plan shall be revised as necessary every two years to incorporate required programme changes and that the proposed revisions shall be as detailed as required to incorporate the programme implications of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the intergovernmental organs or international conferences since the adoption of the plan.
3. The revisions proposed below modify the relevant parts of the narrative of programme 20, Energy, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990 and issued in document A/45/6/Rev.1. The revisions update the narrative on the basis of recent legislative mandates and also reflect the changes resulting from the decisions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the current restructuring of the

* After adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, the complete revised medium-term plan will be issued in final printed form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/47/6/Rev.1).

Secretariat. Owing to the calendar of meetings of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development, these revisions were not reviewed by the Committee.

4. Owing to the extensive scope of revisions to the programme all the paragraphs affected by the revisions are reproduced in their entirety. All changes are highlighted by placing deleted text in square brackets and by underlining added text.

5. The following text modifies paragraphs 20.1, 20.5, 20.7 to 20.13, 20.15 to 20.17, 20.19, 20.20, 20.22, 20.24 to 20.27, 20.29 to 20.36 and 20.38 to 20.49 of A/45/6/Rev.1.

A. Programme

1. General orientation

20.1 In order to attain the overall development and sectoral goals of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade and the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, while promoting sustainable development in the area of energy, in accordance with the relevant provisions of Agenda 21 - particularly those contained in its chapter 9, Section B1 - the present programme will aim at providing assistance to policy makers and international organizations to enable them to evolve an integrated response to energy issues of global significance and to promote appropriate forms of international action.

20.5 Trends in energy exploration, development and consumption show a continuous predominance of fossil fuels - oil, natural gas and coal. Over the past two decades, there has been a growing awareness of the close relationship between energy and environmental issues that has opened an entirely new area for international concern. Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development points to the fact that much of the world's energy is produced and used in ways that could not be sustained if technology were to remain constant and if overall quantities were to increase substantially. The need to control atmospheric emissions of greenhouse and other gases and substances will increasingly need to be based on efficiency in energy production, transmission, distribution and consumption, and on growing reliance on environmentally sound energy systems, particularly new and renewable sources of energy. All energy sources will need to be used in ways that respect the atmosphere, human health and the environment as a whole. The international community should therefore continue to strive for economically efficient and environmentally sound energy development paths. Hence there is a need to intensify the monitoring and analysis of environmental aspects, policies and measures of development and use of energy, particularly with regard to issues transcending national boundaries. The aim is, inter alia, to promote policies and programmes, as appropriate, to increase the contribution of environmentally sound and cost-effective energy systems, particularly new and renewable ones, through less polluting and more efficient energy production, transmission, distribution and use.

20.7 There is a need to strengthen international cooperation, to improve coordination among all the organizations and agencies concerned and to promote concerted action with support of the international community according to national plans and priorities in the areas identified in the Nairobi Programme of Action and Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. There is also a need to stimulate the mobilization of additional and adequate financial resources for their development and to provide for an exchange of information and manpower training in new and renewable resources of energy.

2. Overall strategy

20.8 The basic approach to the implementation of the programme will be to assist member countries in strengthening their capability to define and manage their energy-related problems and to do so on a self-sustained, [and] continuous and sustainable basis, taking into account the critical interlinkages between energy production and consumption and their environmental impacts, particularly as related to the protection of the atmosphere and to climate change. Towards that end, the Department of [International Economic and Social Affairs and the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat] Economic and Social Development will implement the following overall strategy [, while maintaining close coordination].

20.9 The Department of [International Economic and Social Affairs, through its Energy Resources Branch under the Office for Development Research and Policy Analysis,] Economic and Social Development will undertake research and analysis of supply and demand and other trends in energy that affect the world economy, and will conduct studies concerning the relationship (a) between energy and economic performance, including, inter alia, energy conservation and utilization; [and] (b) between energy and balance of payments and investment requirements of the energy sector; and (c) between energy utilization and conservation and the protection of the environment, including through the development of new and renewable sources of energy. Much of the work of the programme will focus on the identification of trends and issues of international concern and on bringing those to the attention of policy makers in the energy field. [Environmental aspects of energy utilization and conservation, including development of new and renewable sources of energy, will also be considered.]

20.10 The Department [of Technical Cooperation for Development, through its Energy Resources Branch,] will also identify, promote and execute technical cooperation projects. The Department will implement a technical assistance programme covering the exploration and sustainable utilization of energy resources, upgrading and ensuring the efficient utilization of the existing energy infrastructure, developing human resources, reviewing the institutional framework of the energy sector, establishing national energy information systems, assessing and controlling the impact of energy activities on the environment and promoting measures and policies aimed at facilitating the transition towards more sustainable energy systems. In respect of the latter, full consideration will be given to countries heavily dependent on the production, export and consumption of fossil fuels to ensure that the transition does not adversely affect their development. All those activities

will be aimed at strengthening energy policies and programmes of the developing countries. It is expected that Governments recipients of technical assistance will assign due priority to the energy sector and provide adequate counterpart personnel to the technical assistance effort in order to secure an effective transfer of technology, particularly environmentally sound technology, and create a self-sustained capacity for project implementation.

20.11 Another line of action by the Department will consist of providing direct advisory services to the developing countries on matters of sustainable energy resource development, energy planning and energy-related technology transfer, with particular emphasis on energy efficiency and sustainability. International seminars, workshops and study tours will be organized to train personnel and to provide the opportunity to exchange experiences and information among experts from developed and developing countries. Technical studies will be carried out for the purpose of exploring new directions, new methods and new technologies relevant to the needs of the developing countries and to global environmental concerns, particularly those related to the protection of the atmosphere and climate change [while at the same time examining past experiences for valuable lessons learned]. Those studies will be disseminated through special technical publications and periodicals.

20.12 The energy programme will be closely coordinated with [the natural resource programme] programmes 17, Science and technology for sustainable development, and 19, Natural resources, and with the regional commissions in relevant activities included in major programme VI, Regional cooperation for economic and social development. Efforts of coordination and cooperation with UNDP, UNEP, FAO, the World Bank particularly with the Global Environmental Facility and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system will be enhanced.

3. Subprogramme structure and priorities

20.13 The programme on energy will consist of the following subprogrammes:

- Subprogramme 1. Monitoring and analysis of global energy trends and their impact on development and environment
- Subprogramme 2. Promotion of sustainable energy exploration and development in developing countries
- Subprogramme 3. Furthering the development and use of new and renewable sources of energy
- Subprogramme 4. Energy resource assessment and exploration
- Subprogramme 5. Energy planning and management
- Subprogramme 6. Development and transfer of technology, particularly environmentally sound technology, for exploiting critical energy resources.

[Subprogrammes 1 to 3 will be implemented by the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, subprogrammes 4 to 6 by the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development.]

B. Subprogrammes

SUBPROGRAMME 1. MONITORING AND ANALYSIS OF GLOBAL ENERGY TRENDS AND PROSPECTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

(a) Objectives

20.15 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 32/174, 32/197 and 39/196, [and] Economic and Social Council resolution 1761 (B) (LIV), and from the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

20.16 Discussions on global energy policies and national energy planning need a coherent common basis of analysis of the current and likely future situations relating to energy supply and demand and their environmental implications. Future supply and demand are, however, subject to the influence of many changing factors, and those factors themselves must be the object of research and analysis in order to derive realistic estimates of future energy supply and demand. For example, energy demand is influenced by, inter alia, the rate of economic growth, conservation efforts and energy use practices, technological innovation and investment designed to speed energy efficiency, possibilities for inter-fuel substitution and a broad spectrum of governmental policies. Similarly, supplies of energy are influenced by investments, changes in energy institutional structures, laws and regulations affecting exploration and development of energy resources and the state of energy technologies.

20.17 [The interrelationship between energy demand and supply, on the one hand, and environmental degradation, on the other, needs to be better understood.] Scientific and analytical work undertaken in the context of the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development provided substantial new knowledge about the interrelationship between energy demand and supply, on the one hand, and environmental degradation, on the other. Yet the intensity and the dynamics of this interrelationship still need to be better understood. Environmental consequences will act both as a constraint on the evolution of the global energy sector over the medium-term plan period, and as an incentive in the development and application of environmentally safer technologies. Energy developments, in turn, will be a major factor in determining the trend of environmental well-being. The environmental implications of different forms and levels of energy use and related policy options will also constitute important inputs for environment-related work in other programmes of the medium-term plan.

20.19 The objectives are (a) to assure a flow of universally accessible competent analysis of the current and projected balance between global energy supply and demand, which can be used as an objective basis in addressing energy issues at both the national and international levels; [and] (b) to strengthen the ability of national and international policy makers concerned to anticipate global energy trends, thereby reducing some of the uncertainty involved in formulating energy plans, programmes and policies; and (c) to increase further the knowledge and the understanding of the environmental impact of various policy options and policies.

(b) Course of action of the Secretariat

20.20 A series of mutually reinforcing lines of analysis on energy supply will be pursued. Examination of prospects of renewable energy sources will complement a set of studies addressed at delineating supply-time profiles for exhaustible energy sources. Those studies will analyse the long-term supply elasticities of such fuels with respect to technological, economic, environmental and policy factors. They will [also] pinpoint potential bottlenecks in the development of energy resources, such as problems in technology transfer and insufficiency of capital flows to developing countries, and will identify remedial measures. They will also focus on developing countries' potentials to develop environmentally sound sources of energy and to promote their efficient and sustainable utilization.

20.22 Research and analysis on those longer-term phenomena will be supplemented by continuous monitoring of the prevailing energy supply-demand balance, as well as of the evolution of energy supply mixes as related to the objective of achieving a transition towards more sustainable energy systems. The decision-making ability of policy-makers and other concerned bodies will be strengthened by the increased availability of timely information on current developments and emerging problems, including through information exchange activities such as agreed in the context of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. Considerable use of energy models of varying degrees of generality is foreseen. Use of those models and other types of analytical work will be facilitated by the completion of the energy data bank mentioned above.

SUBPROGRAMME 2. PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE ENERGY EXPLORATION DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(a) Objectives

20.24 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 40/208 and 43/193, and the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

20.25 There are gaps between investment requirements and financing availability in developing countries, which can be reduced by appropriate action aimed towards achieving greater understanding and harmonization of interests between such countries, financial institutions and foreign investors. Chapter 9, section B1, of Agenda 21 provides a new opportunity for promoting such an understanding with the aim of making additional resources available for the exploration and the sustainable development of energy resources in the developing countries.

20.26 The objective of the subprogramme will be to foster the acceleration of energy exploration and development, particularly in energy deficient developing countries, and to define and subsequently elaborate a programme of action aimed at improving the effectiveness of national policies and bilateral and multilateral programmes in the exploration and development of energy resources. Particular emphasis will be placed on improving energy efficiency in developing countries, in line with their development needs and with the aim of achieving more sustainable energy systems.

(b) Course of action of the Secretariat

20.27 Secretariat action will focus on identifying gaps between investment requirements and financing availability and bringing these to the attention of the relevant intergovernmental bodies. Research and analytical studies on the exploration and sustainable development of energy resources in developing countries, particularly those identified as energy deficient, will continue to be emphasized during the period 1992-1997 of the medium-term plan. This work will include monitoring of those factors influencing overall energy resource investment, such as changes in the institutional structures, energy prices, developments in exploratory techniques and changes in the provisions of longer-term agreements between host countries and foreign investors. Reports will pinpoint changes in trends and in such factors and the implications of those changes for resource development prospects. Investment requirements of developing countries in the energy sector will be kept under review and financing methods available to those countries will also be the subject of investigation. Particular attention will be devoted to exploring and mobilizing new sources of finance for sustainable energy development projects and programmes, including the sources envisaged in Agenda 21, such as the Global Environmental Facility.

SUBPROGRAMME 3. FURTHERING THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

(a) Objectives

20.29 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 36/193, 37/250, 38/169, 41/170, [and] 43/192 and 46/235, and the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

20.30 Despite some significant progress, the pace of implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy has, over the past decade, been somewhat slow. Moreover, the reduction in the price of conventional energy, notably that of oil, has led to a waning of interest in the question of development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy. Nevertheless, there is a need for continued effort in that field and an appreciation of the fact that development of new and renewable sources of energy, although long-term, requires continued attention. That is particularly true for developing countries, where new and renewable sources of energy will be required to meet energy needs in rural areas and will also be required as their economies grow stronger with increased industrialization. The outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the ascertained need to integrate environmental concerns into all aspects of development provides a new impetus to national and international efforts aimed at promoting the reliance on new and renewable sources of energy. The relevance of this subprogramme is therefore enhanced by the adoption of Agenda 21 by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, but so are the expectations it has to respond to, and the challenges it faces.

20.31 Associated with the need to rekindle interest in new and renewable sources of energy is the need to ensure additional adequate resources for their development and use, particularly in view of environmental

considerations and the depletable nature of fossil fuels. [There is obviously a need to move towards a better energy mix that will reduce the pressure on traditional energy resources.] This subprogramme is therefore particularly suitable to benefit from the additional financial resources that are expected to be mobilized in the context of the implementation of Agenda 21, including those to be allocated through the Global Environmental Facility.

20.32 The objective of the subprogramme will be to facilitate the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action and of chapter 9, section B1, of Agenda 21, by the creation of an expanded database on activities in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and by a strengthened coordination of effort within the United Nations system in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, as indicated by an increase in instances of cooperation in planning and implementation.

(b) Course of action of the Secretariat

20.33 The primary activity under the subprogramme will be the provision of substantive support to the Committee on [the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy] New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development, which is entrusted with the monitoring of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action; and the preparation of the substantive documentation for the Committee. The monitoring, collecting and reporting will be intensified on multilateral, bilateral and other programmes in that field and on the situation with regard to financial resources for the integrated implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action and of chapter 9, section B1, of Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The programme will fully take into account the need to ensure the necessary interaction and complementarity between the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and Energy for Development, on the one hand, and the high-level Commission on Sustainable Development, to be established in accordance with chapter 38 of Agenda 21, on the other.

SUBPROGRAMME 4. ENERGY RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND EXPLORATION

(a) Objectives

20.34 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 34/201, 36/193, 43/192, 43/193, [and] 44/227, and 46/235, [and] Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/6 and 1989/10, and the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

20.35 Developing countries often lack the capacity to evaluate their indigenous energy resource potential and to execute exploration programmes. In addition, the utilization of energy resources is hampered by inefficiency. The central objective is to increase the capacity to identify and evaluate the energy resource potential and contribute to a more efficient utilization of resources, taking into account environmental concerns, in line with the relevant provisions of Agenda 21.

(b) Course of action of the Secretariat

20.36 The Secretariat will carry out efforts to expand the energy supply base of the developing countries through continued support for the exploration and sustainable exploitation of indigenous energy resources, which will focus specifically on assistance in the exploration for fossil fuels, hydropower, natural gas, coal and geothermal energy. With regard to fossil fuels, these efforts will include enhanced parallel activities in support of the use of environmentally cleaner technologies.

20.38 The programme will continue to support technical cooperation projects and provide advisory services to Governments to assist in strengthening their national capacities for undertaking expanded exploration, survey and evaluation activities to broaden the conventional new and renewable energy resource base in developing countries. [Intensified activities will be undertaken to promote the flow of financial resources for further in-depth exploration programmes and development.] Particular attention will be devoted to technical assistance projects designed, inter alia, to facilitate the transition towards more sustainable energy systems.

20.39 Studies on new technological developments, techniques and strategies for identifying, locating and evaluating conventional, new and renewable sources of energy will be prepared and disseminated to Governments. They will include, inter alia, studies on the environmental impact of various energy mixes, with a view to optimizing both environmental and developmental results. Interregional seminars, workshops and study tours for training national personnel and exchanging experiences in energy resource exploration techniques, as well as for evaluation of selected new and renewable sources of energy will be convened through the period of the medium-term plan. They will include a greater emphasis on the organization of training seminars for energy experts from developing countries on the issues associated with financing energy exploration and sustainable development. The seminars and workshops, whenever possible, will seek to ensure fruitful contacts and interaction between officials and experts from developing countries and representatives of international and regional financial organizations and funds, and bilateral donors. In the elaboration of the themes for such seminars, due account will be taken of the need to ensure an integrated approach to developmental and environmental concerns.

SUBPROGRAMME 5. ENERGY PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

(a) Objectives

20.40 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 36/193, 43/192, 43/193 [and] 44/227, and 46/235, [and] Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/6 and 1989/10, and the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

20.41 The objective of the subprogramme is to increase the capacity of developing countries to manage and plan effectively the sustainable development of their energy sectors in the context of national development planning processes. In that context, the subprogramme will seek to develop further effective national capacities that will enhance the ability of the

countries concerned to formulate integrated and sustainable energy policies and plans and will allocate scarce investment resources to energy development in a way that will most effectively meet the needs of the various sectors of their economies. That will require a capability to identify and evaluate viable scenarios of energy supply and demand patterns, to determine energy consumption and production objectives, to formulate activities and to allocate resources in order to attain such objectives. It will contribute also to the assessment of the institutional changes needed and training and information requirements. The subprogramme will also [create an] enhance the awareness of the environmental impact of energy activities.

(b) Course of action of the Secretariat

20.42 Training of personnel from the developing countries in planning and management of the energy sector is a continuous and key ingredient to reaching successfully the objectives indicated above and securing a permanent capability in the country required for judicious policy-making and effective and sustainable development of energy resources.

20.43 Strengthening the policy-making and operational institutions of the energy sector will be supported and encouraged, as well as the interaction between energy and environmental authorities. Legislation, regulations and contractual terms need to be reviewed in order to maintain the national interest of the countries, both with regard to development and environment, and, at the same time, attract the needed capital investment.

20.44 Assistance will be provided to developing countries in establishing national information systems for energy policy decision-making, energy planning and monitoring of activities related to the sustainable development and use of all energy resources available in the country. That will be done especially through microcomputer-based energy databases and models for formulating policy and energy planning and for integrating energy planning activities and programmes more closely with the overall economic and sectoral development plans. The technology of computer-aided decision-making and monitoring as applied to the exploration and sustainable exploitation of energy resources will also be pursued. Assistance will also be provided to developing countries in the field of education and awareness-raising concerning energy efficiency and environmentally sound energy systems.

20.45 Technical cooperation activities and the provision of advisory services to developing countries for strengthening institutions concerned with energy planning, training of national personnel and the methodological and informational infrastructure for energy planning will increase. The flow of information among countries through meetings and publications on technologies, particularly on environmentally sound energy technologies, and factual experiences of both the developing and developed countries will be facilitated.

SUBPROGRAMME 6. DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY, PARTICULARLY ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGY, FOR EXPLOITING CRITICAL ENERGY RESOURCES

(a) Objectives

20.46 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 36/193, 43/192, 43/193, [and] 44/227 and 46/235, [and] Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/6 and 1989/10, and the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

20.47 There is a need to increase the availability and operational use of the technologies required by developing countries to develop, harness and exploit their indigenous energy resources in order to meet their energy requirements, while ensuring an adequate protection of their environmental values. The subprogramme will promote the use of enhanced recovery techniques, the upgrading of technologies currently in use and the rehabilitation of the energy production and distribution technologies. [Environmental implications will be fully taken into account.]

(b) Course of action of the Secretariat

20.48 During the medium-term plan period, efforts will be increased to transfer directly through technical cooperation mature and environmentally sound technologies that are readily available for exploiting identified conventional and new and renewable energy resources, as well as to provide information for use by Governments on the range of technological options that are available to exploit selected energy sources. The use of enhanced oil recovery techniques will be promoted. In the electricity sector, the problem of ageing electricity generating systems will be addressed with plant upgrading and rehabilitation projects. The subprogramme will support government efforts to improve and develop technologies for a more efficient use of firewood and the utilization of solar, wind and small hydropower resources to meet or supplement the demand in rural areas and isolated energy consumption centres. In general, support will be provided through technical cooperation projects to develop the national capacity to analyse potentially viable and environmentally sound [energy] technologies and facilitate their transfer to the developing countries.

20.49 National energy information systems will include information on environmentally sound technologies available for harnessing various energy sources: to gain access to and have a capacity to evaluate energy technologies for exploitation of identified conventional and new and renewable energy potential; and to strengthen the national technical manpower of developing countries and their institutional capabilities to develop, adapt and apply the technologies required, including the conduct of national research and development programmes. The flow of technical information to the developing countries from a worldwide network of information sources will be supported to serve as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and experiences among developing countries.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/6 (Prog. 21)
26 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session

PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1997*

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Programme 21. Public administration and finance

1. The preparation, format and content of the medium-term plan and its revisions are governed by the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (ST/SGB/PPBME Rules/1(1987)).
2. Regulation 3.11 provides, inter alia, that the medium-term plan shall be revised as necessary every two years to incorporate required programme changes and that the proposed revisions shall be as detailed as required to incorporate the programme implications of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the intergovernmental organs or international conferences since the adoption of the plan.
3. The revisions proposed below modify the relevant parts of the narrative of programme 21, Public administration and finance, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 as reformulated (A/46/330 and Corr.1), which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/189 of 20 December 1991. The revisions update the narrative of the programme on the basis of recent legislative mandates and also reflect the changes resulting from current restructuring of the Secretariat. In order to reflect the division of

* After adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, the complete revised medium-term plan will be issued in final printed form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/47/6/Rev.1).

responsibilities within the new Department of Economic and Social Development, it is proposed to transfer subprogramme 4, Mobilization of financial resources, taxation and entrepreneurship, from programme 12, Global development issues and policies, to this programme as new subprogramme 6. The corresponding adjustment is reflected in the narratives of both programmes. Owing to the calendar of meetings, these revisions have not been reviewed by the Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance.

4. The following text modifies paragraphs 21.4, 21.10, 21.12 and 21.13 of A/46/330 and Corr.1 and paragraph 12.47 of A/45/6/Rev.1. In addition, paragraphs 12.48 to 12.53 are renumbered 21.44 to 21.49 respectively without any modification of the text under those paragraphs.

A. Programme

Paragraph 21.4

Replace paragraph 21.4 with the following:

"21.4 The various approaches and programmes adopted by developing countries to respond to such demands as noted above were reviewed by the Tenth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance in September 1991. The meeting noted the vital role that public management plays in national development and economic reconstruction and recommended strengthening the United Nations programme in its traditional fields as well as in new areas of critical concern that are emerging in the 1990s. The newly emerging areas that were discussed include: information management in administration and finance, decentralization, women in management, aid accountability, electoral administration, environmental management and the structural transformation of economies in transition."

Paragraph 21.10

Replace "the Development Administration Division of the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat" with "the Department of Economic and Social Development".

Paragraph 21.12

In the second sentence, delete the words "and the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat,".

Paragraph 21.13

At the end of the paragraph, add "Subprogramme 6. Mobilization of financial resources, taxation and entrepreneurship".

B. Subprogrammes

After paragraph 21.42, insert the narrative of subprogramme 4, Mobilization of financial resources, taxation and entrepreneurship, of programme 12, Global development issues and policies (contained in A/45/6/Rev.1, paras. 12.47-12.53), as follows:

SUBPROGRAMME 6. MOBILIZATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES, TAXATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Paragraph 12.47 Renumber paragraph 12.47 contained in A/45/6/Rev.1 as new paragraph 21.45 and add a reference to General Assembly resolutions 45/188 and 46/166 and Economic and Social Council decision 1990/265.

Paragraphs 12.48-12.53 Renumber paragraphs 12.48 to 12.53 contained in A/45/6/Rev.1 as new paragraphs 21.44 to 21.49 respectively and inset under each new paragraph the corresponding text without modification.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/6 (Prog. 22)
1 September 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session

PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1997*

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME 22. Human settlements

1. The preparation, format and content of the medium-term plan and its revisions are governed by the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (ST/SGB/PPBME Rules/1(1987)).
2. Regulation 3.11 provides, inter alia, that the medium-term plan shall be revised as necessary every two years to incorporate required programme changes and that the proposed revisions shall be as detailed as required to incorporate the programme implications of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the intergovernmental organs or international conferences since the adoption of the plan.
3. The revisions proposed below modify the relevant parts of the narrative of programme 22, Human settlements, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990 and issued in document A/45/6/Rev.1. The revisions update the narrative on the basis of recent legislative mandates, including those adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. Owing to the calendar of meetings of the Commission on Human Settlements, those revisions were not reviewed by the Commission.

* After adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, the complete revised medium-term plan will be issued in final printed form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/47/6/Rev.1).

4. The following text modifies paragraphs 22.1, 22.4, 22.8, 22.11, 22.17 to 22.20, 22.25, 22.27 to 22.29, 22.33 to 22.35, 22.37, 22.40 and 22.43 of A/45/6/Rev.1.

A. Programme

1. General orientation

Paragraph 22.1

In the first sentence, replace "physical" with "environmental".

In the second sentence, delete "national".

Replace the third sentence with the following: "Indeed, sound management of rural and urban settlements can be the vehicle for overcoming many of the social, economic and environmental problems faced by all countries, industrialized and developing."

Replace subparagraph (b) with the following:

"(b) The need for a better understanding of the role of urbanization and cities in national development by Governments, policy-makers and the aid community;"

In subparagraph (e), replace "producing" with "the environmentally sound production of".

Add a new subparagraph (f) as follows:

"(f) The increase in environmental degradation through, inter alia, air, soil and water pollution and its direct consequences for the health and well-being of people and the sustained viability of settlements."

Paragraph 22.2

After paragraph 22.2, insert a new paragraph 22.3 as follows and renumber the remaining paragraphs accordingly:

"22.3 In addition, the medium-term plan's objectives and activities incorporate the main human settlements-related objectives adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. In particular, reference is made to chapter 7 of Agenda 21, 'Promoting sustainable human settlements development', which states that the overall human settlements objective is to improve the social, economic and environmental quality of human settlements and the living and working environments of all people, and in particular the urban and rural poor. Further reference is made to the following sections and/or

chapters of Agenda 21: chapter 9, Protection of the atmosphere, with special reference to 'Energy development and efficiency' and 'Transportation'; chapter 10, Integrated approaches to the planning and management of land resources; chapter 17, Protection of the oceans, with particular reference to 'The integrated management and development of coastal and marine areas, including exclusive economic zones'; chapter 18, Protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources; and chapter 21, Environmentally sound management of solid wastes and sewage-related issues; with particular reference to chapter 28, Local authorities' initiatives in support of Agenda 21."

2. Overall strategy

Paragraph 22.4 Replace "physical" with "environmental".
(new para. 22.5)

B. Subprogrammes

SUBPROGRAMME 1. GLOBAL ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

Paragraph 22.8 Add a reference to General Assembly resolution 46/163.
(new para. 22.9)

Paragraph 22.11 Insert "and environmental" after "social".
(new para. 22.12)

SUBPROGRAMME 3. INTEGRATED SETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT

Paragraph 22.17 Add a reference to General Assembly resolution 46/163.
(new para. 22.18)

Paragraph 22.18 After the third sentence, insert a new sentence as
(new para. 22.19) follows: "Most of their rapidly growing settlements,
particularly in coastal areas and in small island States,
face increasing pressure from the risk of natural
disasters."

Paragraph 22.19 In subparagraph (a), after "so as to" insert "ensure their
(new para. 22.20) sustainable development in order to".

Add a new subparagraph (c) as follows:

"(c) Enable all countries, in particular those that are disaster-prone, to mitigate the negative impact of natural and man-made disasters on human settlements, national economies and the environment."

Paragraph 22.20
(new para. 22.21)

Add a new subparagraph (c) as follows:

"(c) Global programmes to assist countries, and municipalities in particular, in adopting sustainable urban management practices, such as the UNDP/World Bank/UNCHS (Habitat) urban management programme, the sustainable cities programme and the city data programme."

SUBPROGRAMME 5. LAND MANAGEMENT

Paragraph 22.25
(new para. 22.26)

Add a reference to General Assembly resolution 46/163.

Paragraph 22.27
(new para. 22.28)

Replace subparagraph (a) with the following:

"(a) Devise land-management systems that will provide for the land requirements of human settlement development through environmentally sound physical planning and land use so as to meet all settlement functions and to ensure access to land to all households and, where appropriate, the encouragement of communally and collectively owned and managed land. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of women and indigenous people."

Paragraph 22.28
(new para. 22.29)

Add a new subparagraph (c) as follows:

"(c) Land resource management: strengthen global coordination of land resource management activities through the various bilateral and multilateral agencies and programmes to promote the transfer of applicable experience on sustainable land-management practices to and among developing countries."

SUBPROGRAMME 6. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION

Paragraph 22.29
(new para. 22.30)

Add a reference to General Assembly resolution 46/163.

Paragraph 22.33
(new para. 22.34)

In subparagraph (b), replace "increased" with "adopting an integrated approach to the provision of water supply, energy, sanitation, drainage and solid-waste management, and".

Paragraph 22.34
(new para. 22.35)

At the end of paragraph (a), add a new sentence as follows: "These actions will be carried out within the framework of a settlement infrastructure and environment programme to develop an integrated human settlement approach to the planning, delivery, maintenance and management of environmental infrastructure and services, and to promote it by disseminating the results of applied research and pilot projects."

At the end of subparagraph (b), add a new sentence as follows: "Sustainable approaches to transport systems in human settlements will be promoted through the encouragement of development patterns that reduce transport demand, the promotion of non-motorized modes of transport, effective traffic management and the adoption of urban transport programmes favouring high-occupancy public transport."

In the third sentence of subparagraph (c), after "energy-supply processes" insert "and more energy-efficient technology and the reduction of negative impacts on human health and on the environment".

SUBPROGRAMME 7. HOUSING PRODUCTION

Paragraph 22.35 Add a reference to General Assembly resolution 46/163.
(new para. 22.36)

Paragraph 22.37 In subparagraph (b), at the end of the first sentence, add
(new para. 22.38) "in an environmentally sound way".

SUBPROGRAMME 8. CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

Paragraph 22.40 Add a reference to General Assembly resolution 46/163.
(new para. 22.41)

Paragraph 22.43 In subparagraph (b), after the second sentence, insert a
(new para. 22.44) new sentence as follows: "Additionally, the overall approach would be harmonized with the goals for improving global environmental conditions outlined by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development for the human settlements sector, so as to prevent environmental degradation through depletion of the natural resource base, degradation of fragile eco-zones, chemical pollution and the use of building materials harmful to human health."



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/6 (Prog. 23)
26 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session

PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1997*

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Programme 23. Transnational corporations

1. The preparation, format and content of the medium-term plan and its revisions are governed by the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (ST/SGB/PPBME Rules/1(1987)).
2. Regulation 3.11 provides, inter alia, that the medium-term plan shall be revised as necessary every two years to incorporate required programme changes and that the proposed revisions shall be as detailed as required to incorporate the programme implications of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the intergovernmental organs or international conferences since the adoption of the plan.
3. The revisions proposed below modify the relevant parts of the narrative of programme 23, Transnational corporations, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990 and issued in document A/45/6/Rev.1. The revisions update the narrative of the programme on the basis of recent legislative mandates and also reflect the changes resulting from the current restructuring

* After adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, the complete revised medium-term plan will be issued in final printed form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/47/6/Rev.1).

of the Secretariat. Owing to the calendar of meetings of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, these revisions have not been reviewed by the Commission.

4. The following text modifies paragraphs 23.7, 23.9, 23.10, 23.12, 23.19, 23.25 to 23.27, 23.29 and 23.33 of A/45/6/Rev.1.

5. It is proposed to replace references to the "Centre on Transnational Corporations" throughout the narrative of the programme with references to the "Department of Economic and Social Development".

A. Programme

Paragraph 23.7 Replace the first sentence with the following: "As stated in Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/60 of 24 July 1980, and as a result of the establishment in 1992 of the Department of Economic and Social Development, the Department is the central unit in the United Nations system at the secretariat level for work on matters related to transnational corporations."

Paragraph 23.9 In the second sentence, delete "the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat,". In the third sentence, delete "of the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the Secretariat,".

Paragraph 23.10 Modify the titles of subprogrammes 1 and 2 to read as follows:

"Subprogramme 1. Securing effective international arrangements and agreements relating to transnational corporations

"Subprogramme 2. Enhancing the contribution of transnational corporations to development"

B. Subprogrammes

SUBPROGRAMME 1. SECURING EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND AGREEMENTS RELATING TO TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Paragraph 23.12 Add a reference to General Assembly resolution 45/186.

SUBPROGRAMME 2. ENHANCING THE CONTRIBUTION OF TRANSNATIONAL COPRORATIONS TO DEVELOPMENT

Paragraph 23.19 Add a reference to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1990/70 and 71 and 1991/54 and 55.

- Paragraph 23.25 In subparagraph (d), after "developing countries" insert "and countries with economies in transition,".
- Paragraph 26.26 In the fourth and fifth lines, replace "a comprehensive, integrated study of transnational corporations in world development" with "an annual analysis, in the form of a world investment report, of the principal issues relating to transnational corporations".
- Paragraph 23.27 In the twelfth line, after "towards developing countries;" insert "the role of free economic zones in attracting foreign direct investment;".
- SUBPROGRAMME 3. STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF HOST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN DEALING WITH MATTERS RELATING TO TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS
- Paragraph 23.29 Add a reference to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1990/71 and 1991/54.
- Paragraph 23.33 At the end of subparagraph (a), add ",and free economic zones".



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/6 (Prog. 24)
28 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session

PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1997*

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Programme 24. Statistics

1. The preparation, format and content of the medium-term plan and its revisions are governed by the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (ST/SGB/PPBME Rules/1(1987)).
2. Regulation 3.11 provides, inter alia, that the medium-term plan shall be revised as necessary every two years to incorporate required programme changes and that the proposed revisions shall be as detailed as required to incorporate the programme implications of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the intergovernmental organs or international conferences since the adoption of the plan.
3. The revisions proposed below modify the relevant parts of the narrative of programme 24, Statistics, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990 and issued in document A/45/6/Rev.1. The revisions update the narrative to reflect changes resulting from the decisions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the current restructuring of the Secretariat. Owing to the biennial calendar of meetings of the Statistical Commission, those revisions were not reviewed by the Commission in 1992.

* After adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, the complete revised medium-term plan will be issued in final printed form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/47/6/Rev.1).

4. The following text modifies paragraphs 24.6 to 24.11, 24.13, 24.15 to 24.17, 24.19, 24.20, 24.29, 24.35, 24.37 to 24.40, 24.42 to 24.44 and 24.49 of A/45/6/Rev. 1. In addition, three new paragraphs are added under subprogrammes 1, 4 and 5.

5. It is proposed to replace references to the "Statistical Office" throughout the narrative of the programme with references to the "Statistical Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs".

A. Programme

Paragraph 24.6

After the fifth sentence, add a new sentence as follows: "The 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development recognized that the gap in the availability, quality, coherence, standardization and accessibility of data between the developed and the developing world has been increasing, seriously impairing the capacities of countries to make informed decisions concerning environment and development."

Paragraph 24.7

In the first sentence, delete "and the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat."

At the end of the paragraph, add a new sentence as follows: "The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in its Agenda 21, recommended that the Secretariat through the Statistical Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development in collaboration with other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, would promote integrated environmental and social accounting and related data collection by all Member States and provide assistance to them through training."

Paragraph 24.8

In the first sentence, delete "of Technical Cooperation for Development of the Secretariat, with substantive support from the Statistical Office and the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs".

Paragraph 24.9

In the first sentence, replace "Statistical Office provides a wide range of services and outputs to users and producers of statistics in other units of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development, and" with "Statistical Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development provides a wide range of services and outputs to users and producers of statistics in".

Paragraph 24.10 After the fourth sentence, add a new sentence as follows:
"For example, the all-pervading theme of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development has been sustainable development focusing on the integration of environment and development."

In the seventh sentence, delete "and CMEA".

Paragraph 24.11 In the title of subprogramme 5, delete "(Department of Technical Cooperation for Development)".

B. Subprogrammes

SUBPROGRAMME 1. DEVELOPING STATISTICAL CONCEPTS AND METHODS FOR USE BY MEMBER STATES

Paragraph 24.13 Add a reference to Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, chapters 8 (programme D) and 40 (programme A).

Paragraph 24.15 Delete the fourth sentence.

Replace the seventh, eighth and ninth sentences with the following: "There will be particular emphasis on introducing the SNA in countries currently or formerly using the System of Balances of the National Economy. The work will continue on implementation of a version of SNA that is specifically designed for economies in transition in order to facilitate the conversion from the current system to SNA and to respond to issues that arise in economies in transition in the course of that process."

After paragraph 24.15, insert a new paragraph 24.16 as follows and renumber the subsequent paragraphs accordingly:

"Following the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the Statistical Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development will further develop, promote and standardize the concepts and methods proposed by the SNA Handbook on Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting. It will also pursue the development of indicators of sustainable development in order to promote the increasing use of such indicators in satellite accounts, and eventually in national accounts. In this context, the Statistical Division of the Department will assist the Statistical Commission in assembling and reviewing experience and advising Member States on technical and methodological issues related to the further development and implementation of integrated environmental and economic accounting in Member States."

- Paragraph 24.16
(new paragraph 24.17) In the second sentence, after "SNA" insert "revisions to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS)."
- In the fifth sentence, delete "CMEA and".
- In the last sentence, before "software" insert "Hard copy and".
- Paragraph 24.17
(new paragraph 24.18) In the second sentence, after "recommendations" insert "and manuals".
- Paragraph 24.19
(new paragraph 24.20) In the first sentence, delete "MPS".
- In the last sentence, delete "the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations,".
- Paragraph 24.20
(new paragraph 24.21) In the last sentence, delete "and from product (value-added) inter-country comparisons".
- SUBPROGRAMME 3. COLLECTING, COMPILING AND DISSEMINATING INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS
- Paragraph 24.29
(new paragraph 24.30) Add a reference to Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, chapter 40 (programme A).
- Paragraph 24.35
(new paragraph 24.36) In the second sentence, after "trade data" insert "at national level".
- After the second sentence, insert a new sentence as follows: "Joint efforts will be made with other international organizations to improve estimates for non-reported national trade data."
- In the fourth sentence, delete "of International Economic and Social Affairs".
- Paragraph 24.37
(new paragraph 24.38) In the first sentence, replace "1990" with "1993".
- Replace the last sentence with the following:
"Harmonization of work on prices among national accounting, consumer price indices and an international comparison programme will be initiated. A few case-studies of the integration of the ICP-related work in the regular national statistical programme will be launched."
- Paragraph 24.38
(new paragraph 24.39) In the last sentence, replace "Department of International Economic and Social Affairs" with "Department of Economic and Social Development".

Paragraph 24.39
(new paragraph 24.40) At the end of the paragraph, add a new sentence as follows: "In addition to the strengthening of existing development-related data collection, special attention needs to be paid to such areas as demographic factors, urbanization, poverty, health and rights of access to resources, as well as special groups, including women, indigenous peoples, youth, children and the disabled, and their relationships with environment issues."

SUBPROGRAMME 4. COORDINATING INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES

Paragraph 24.40
(new paragraph 24.41) Add a reference to Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, chapter 40 (programme A).

Paragraph 24.42
(new paragraph 24.43) In the last sentence, replace "prepared" with "revised as necessary".

At the end of the paragraph, add a new sentence as follows: "Inventories of environmental, resource and developmental data, based on national/global priorities for the management of sustainable development will be carried out upon request."

Paragraph 24.43
(new paragraph 24.44) In the third sentence, replace "for Disarmament" with "of Political".

In the last sentence, after "Activities" insert "and its subsidiary bodies."

After existing paragraph 24.43 (new paragraph 24.44), insert a new paragraph as follows and renumber the subsequent paragraphs accordingly: "As recommended by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, consideration will be given to the modalities for the coordination of the activities related to development data of agencies and institutions of the United Nations system."

SUBPROGRAMME 5. SUPPORT FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN STATISTICS AND STATISTICAL DATA PROCESSING

Paragraph 24.44
(new paragraph 24.46) Add a reference to Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, chapters 8 (programme D) and 40 (programme A).

Paragraph 24.49
(new paragraph 24.51)

In the first sentence, replace "related statistics" with "environment statistics".

After existing paragraph 24.51 (new paragraph 24.54), insert a new paragraph as follows and renumber subsequent paragraphs accordingly: "In close cooperation with other international organizations, the Department will coordinate the training of national accountants, environmental statisticians and national technical staff, and will provide appropriate technical support to Member States for establishing integrated accounting. In addition, necessary steps will be taken for strengthening existing mechanisms for technical cooperation among countries, in close collaboration with relevant organizations of the United Nations system."
